

Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.—1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.—1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with treason felony or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.—1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress, and by the territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several States and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves, lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to every State that now is or hereafter may become a member of this Confederacy, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them

against invasion; and on application of the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1.—1. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention—they shall thenceforward from a part of this Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this Constitution as under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States.

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratifications of the conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice-President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes, and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them; not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

Adopted, unanimously, March 11, 1861.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The large hotel, with the adjacent buildings, furniture and appointments, at the Sulphur springs, four miles west of Asheville, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The house was fired in several places, and no doubt was the work of an incendiary. The News says:

"This property belonged to Wm. L. Henry, Esq., but was in the temporary occupancy of Mr. Terry. Mr. Henry's loss is estimated at \$12,000, and not a dollar of it was covered by insurance.

"These springs have been a very popular summer resort for hundreds of low country people, and the destruction of the buildings will prove a loss to the whole surrounding country."

The Proclamation of Gov. Ellis contained in the State Journal shows that the official vote of North Carolina, (except that of Davie County, which was not returned by the sheriff), in the recent election, on the question of Convention or no Convention, was as follows: For Convention, 46,409; no Convention 46,603; majority against Convention 194.

Governor Magoffin of Kentucky, had his left arm broken, last Sunday, by the upsetting of a stage coach at Harrodsburg, in that State.

William H. Russell, the well known correspondent of the London Times, will, it is said, come to this country to describe men and things at the present juncture.

The residence of Col. K. B. Knight, of Marietta, was destroyed by fire, last week, with nearly the whole of its contents.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Southern Commissioners anticipate a decisive answer to-morrow. If it should be unfavorable, they will leave Washington immediately. Seward and Cameron fully appreciate the issue offered to them, and feel rather shaky about it. The impression here is that, if the Commissioners are rejected, Fort Pickens will be immediately attacked.

It is believed that the troops will be withdrawn from Fort Sumter on Wednesday next. But it is not yet ascertained that any order has been issued by Lincoln's authority in regard to the proposed surrender of Fort Sumter—an event, however, which is still considered inevitable, and soon to occur, owing to circumstances beyond the Executive control. But, from what is already known, a formal surrender of the post is not anticipated.

The Confederate States, it is said here, have ten ships of war now contracted for and in course of construction.

The Commission from Montgomery demands, I understand, the surrender of the Ports at Key West and Tortugas.

A despatch has been received from Commissioner Roman in Wilmington, en route for this city. He will arrive to-morrow afternoon.

News received by telegraph to-day from Richmond indicates the passage of the Ordinance of Secession the coming week. The State is thoroughly aroused, and the politicians cannot much longer repress the sentiments of the people.—Special Dispatch to the Mercury.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Executive officials state to-day that no order has yet been issued for the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Others well informed, say that General Scott has been duly empowered to act in the premises, and has issued such orders.

Samuel Archibald, Chief Engineer in the navy, and a citizen of Maryland, has resigned his position.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States are awaiting a response to their communication to the President. Governor Roman is expected to arrive this afternoon.

The Senate, to-day, debated Senator Douglas' resolution. Mr. Breckinridge spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Hale against it. Mr. Bright presented a joint resolution from the Indiana Legislature, petitioning Congress to call a Convention of all the States, to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution.

The Senate then went into executive session, and received the following nominations: C. F. Adams, Abolitionist from Massachusetts, Minister to England; W. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, (Abolition candidate for Vice-President in 1856,) Minister to France; Marsh, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia; James Watson Webb, (fighting Black Republican Cavalier,) as Minister to Turkey. Dayton was confirmed.—Carolinian.

A Nice Little Bargain.

The Yankees are famous for making bargains. A petition to Congress is now in circulation in Boston for signatures for calling a convention of all the States in favor of a peaceable withdrawal of the Cotton States. Among the reasons and conditions in favor of the establishment of their independence are the following: "That they be allowed to form any other government which they deem best for their interest, provided that they declare freedom of navigation in the Mississippi river, and surrender all right to a district of territory of six miles square bordering on the Mississippi and opposite to the city of New Orleans, as a port of entry of the United States; and further that they resign all right and claim to participation of the territories now belonging to the United States; and in consideration of which all forts, custom-houses and other property of the United States, lying within the boundaries of the above named States, shall be made over and surrendered to them."

Considering that there are a large number of forts and custom-houses already in the possession of the seceded States; and considering, too, that the seven States have a good and valid title to their proportion of the vast public domain; and considering further, that the trifling concession of six miles square to permit a foreign and unfriendly power a foothold within our territory—the whole project is rather amusing than otherwise. There is not the usual quantity of Yankee shrewdness visible in this proposal for "a trade," and they must think the Southern Government to be composed of men of very little sense to make such an offer with any hope of its being accepted.—Guardian.

RETALIATION.—The citizens of Panola, Miss., being dissatisfied with the course of Memphis in the late election, are now making arrangements to establish a regular line of steamers between that place and New Orleans to carry off their produce.

THEY ARE PASSING AWAY.—Geo. W. Durst, a member of the late Palmetto Regiment, and also of the Company of '96 Boys, was drowned in the Canal, at Augusta, on the 4th of February, whilst engaged with others in repairing the new water works in that city.

The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1861.

EDITED BY JAMES A. HOYT and W. W. HUMPHREYS.

Happy Dispatch.

We have received a copy of this recently established weekly paper, edited by JOSEPH T. WALSH, and published by GILBERT & DARR, Conwayboro', S. C. Judging from the issue before us, we infer that the talents of its editor, will secure for it a popularity equalled only by its deserts. With great pleasure we place it upon our exchange list.

Capt. S. D. Lee.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of this gallant officer to know that he has returned to his native State, and is now at his post in the Harbor of Charleston. Assigning him to the command of a company, was but a worthy tribute to his worth, bravery, and efficiency; and reflects favorably upon the discrimination and sound judgment of his Excellency Governor Pickens.

New Advertisements.

To supply the wants and necessities of families, S. H. OWEN & Co., have established a Family Grocery, where every thing in their line may be had in any quantities, and at prices to suit the purchasers. See their advertisement.

The many friends of Col. E. B. JONES, in this and adjoining Districts will be pleased to see that he is a candidate for Colonel of the new Regiment soon to be organized.

Everett's Varieties.

This popular troupe, pursuant to advertisement, entertained our people on Friday and Saturday nights with a variety of very amusing performances. The feats of Ledgerdennan, as performed by Mr. MANDIN, were marvellous and "past finding out." The dancing by the young ladies, admirable; the intelligent exhibitions of the educated dog, Sancho, were marvellous; and the Ethiopian minstrels were by no means the least attractive feature in the show. If not *fun*, at least mirth "follows where EVERETT goes."

The Butler Guards.

If all we hear of this spirited corps be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, the Guards are by far the best disciplined company this side of Charleston. The Enterprise says:

"Under present orders there are six drills a week. These have been kept up now something over two months, and we are of opinion that no company in the State out of regular service can excel the Guards in drilling. We say this much not in any spirit of vain boasting, but as a credit due the company, both men and officers—and that those at a distance may know of the spirit and zeal that is manifested by our volunteers."

Flag Hoisted.

The patriotic and enterprising firm of STANX, SELLIVAN & Co., have been the first of our citizens to cast to the breeze the flag of the "Southern Confederacy," which they did on Friday last, and which now floats with graceful fold over the entrance to their store. The flag, as described by the chairman of the flag committee, consists of a red field, with a white space extending horizontally through the centre, and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag. The red spaces above and below, to be of the same width as the white. The Union blue extending down through the white space, and stopping at the lower red space. In the centre of the Union, a circle of white stars, corresponding in number with the States of the Confederacy.

Sentence Day.

The Spring Term of Court for this District adjourned on Thursday last. Prior to adjournment the following individuals were brought before his Honor Judge MUNRO to receive sentence, to wit: 1st. Geo. W. May, guilty of assault and battery, sentenced to seven months imprisonment and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

2nd. Francisco Terchewero, (or Sancho,) guilty of manslaughter, having plead the benefit of clergy, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

The 3rd was one Richardson, for Bigamy, who also plead the benefit of clergy, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$250.

The next, and most disgraceful of all, was the case of Josiah Barrett, convicted of sheep-stealing. The penalty affixed by law to this offence was either to pay the sum of Five Pounds proclamation money, or to receive not more than 39 lashes. The culprit not being able to pay the sum specified, received as his sentence, "To pay the said sum by noon next day, or failing thereon, to receive, publicly, twenty stripes laid on by the Sheriff." The generosity of our citizens, anxious to shield his children from the lasting disgrace of having their father whipped, readily made up the sum, and he was discharged *minus* the flogging.

The last was Allen Barkdale, who plead guilty to an assault, and having been confined in the jail for three months, was fined \$10.

Others were convicted, but not appearing, sealed sentences were left.

The Permanent Constitution.

We publish the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, entire this week, and to the exclusion of other important matter, that our subscribers may have an opportunity to read and file it away. It is the Constitution of the United States amended in several very important particulars. It withholds from Congress the power to grant bounties from the Treasury, or to impose duties or taxes upon foreign importations, for the purpose "to promote or foster any branch of industry." It enacts "that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States." It also denies Congress the right to legislate for purposes of internal improvement, leaving the matter with the States. Executive patronage is vastly diminished; the President may remove "the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service" at pleasure, but all other civil officers of the Executive Department can only be removed "when their services are unnecessary or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct or neglect of duty;" and when so removed shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor. The tenure of the Presidential office is extended from four to six years, and the President is ever afterwards made ineligible. Other prominent features of the Constitution are changed or modified, retaining all of its excellencies and in a measure discarding that which was objectionable. We heartily agree with the Charleston Mercury, "That taken as a whole, the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, submitted to us by our delegates at Montgomery, is the best Constitution, we believe ever devised by man. We are grateful for it, and cannot doubt that it will long endure a monument of the wisdom, ability and patriotism of the statesmen of the South."

There is ancient custom among the editorial fraternity—which might frequently be "more honored in the breach than the observance,"—to render an account of their peregrinations, great or small, unto that reading public which stands upmost in their thoughts on all occasions. According to that usage, and because we have witnessed scenes of mingled interest and sadness during a recent jaunt, we purpose scribbling something about what we saw and heard during a short absence from the sanctum. This much, by way of apology, and we begin.

Friday morning last, in company with an esteemed friend, (J. L. H.), we started for Laurens by railway. Nothing of interest occurred, except that admirable breakfast one always enjoys at McGee's, until we arrived at Newberry, where, as every one ought to know, passengers bound for Laurens must "change cars." Having a short interval to while away, we sought the *Conservatorial* office, and were much pleased to meet with its accomplished editor, Capt. J. D. NANCE, with whom we exchanged an agreeable chat-*chat* for a few moments. We were glad to know that the *Conservatorial* was meeting that success which its decided merit so richly deserves.

Back to the depot and aboard the Laurens train, we were rapidly speeding our way, and in due time reached the destined point. Reader, did you ever travel over that Railroad? Most generally, and especially a few years since, travelers abused it, writers defamed its accommodations and facilities, and willings amused their friends with miraculous accounts of a voyage from Newberry to Laurens. But for one, we have always made allowance and exercised charity towards the institution; in fact, we are disposed to believe that there are worse roads, meaner accommodations, and certainly less obliging officers. The gentlemanly Superintendent and courteous Conductor are not excelled in their respective stations. "The Governor," as he was once familiarly styled, knows exactly the information you desire and cheerfully assists you in any manner whatsoever. So much for the Laurens R. R., once derided, but now "above suspicion."

Saturday morning we were on the *qui vive* to witness the parade and drill of the "State Guards," an excellent rifle company under command of our worthy friend, Capt. B. C. GARRINGTON. At eleven a. m. the "Guards" assembled, and for an hour or two went through various evolutions with the skill and precision of thorough-drilled soldiers. It is no flattery to thus eulogize the "Guards;" their firm, even-tread and soldierly bearing indicated that they were untrained and constant in preparing for actual service, should they be needed to defend the action of our beloved State. The "Guards" belong to the Third Regiment of Volunteers, having promptly responded to the call made two months since.

Aside from this incident, nothing occurred during the day to disturb the unusual dullness of the village. But at early nightfall the dreaded cry of "Fire! Fire!" alarmed the citizens. Rushing to the square, in the direction indicated by the alarm, we discovered the flames just beginning to issue from the third story of SIMMONS' Hotel, a large wooden building. In an instant it was decided, from the rapid progress of the flames before discovery, that there was no possible chance to save the building, and efforts were directed to removing the furniture and preventing further destruction of property. Through the timely energy and activity of the citizens, the furniture and other articles were removed. But the flames could not be arrested there. Another house, not occupied, and formerly used as a hotel, which stood just across the street, was totally consumed, together with kitchens, smoke-houses, stables, &c., on both premises. This unoccupied house was the property of Mr. J. CRAWLEY, whose store was opposite on another street, and which very narrowly escaped destruction. This was also the case with the extensive grocery and hardware establishment of ANGELO, KYLE & FISHER, on the corner opposite Simmons' Hotel. But for the unceasing efforts of the citizens, the entire square might have been laid in ashes. At length the devastating element was arrested, and by midnight the town had resumed its wonted quiet.

Our space will not permit an extended description of this lamentable occurrence. It was such a sight as we care not to witness soon again—leaving the village without a hotel and a large number without a home.

The total loss must be near \$20,000. The Hotel in use was owned by Mr. JOHN SIMMONS, the landlord, and one of the most popular caterers for the travelling public in the up-country. He had occupied the house for the last 22 years, and after patient toil and economy for that lengthy period, he witnessed the total destruction of his valuable home. There was no insurance. It is hoped that Mr. SIMMONS will re-build at once, as great inconvenience will arise from their being no hotel in the place. The well-known hospitality of Laurens will insure visitors against the possibility of "camping-out."

The *Herald* office, which was in dangerous proximity to the fire, always receives a visit from us when sojourning for a time among the good people of old Laurens. Its proprietor has lately become editor of the paper, and we are confident that our old and valued friend, Mr. HOLMESWORTH, will become as popular in this capacity as he has ever been in others. The *Herald* is flourishing, to our certain knowledge, and is warmly supported in that section. We are under many obligations, "JIM," for your considerate attention and generous hospitality.

We remained at Laurens until Tuesday morning, when, bidding adieu to many endeared friends and relatives there, we set our face homewards. The night previous a light snow had fallen, which became deeper as we neared Newberry; and at Columbia, we learned, snow fell to the depth of six inches. To our surprise, we were informed on reaching Anderson that there had been none here at all!

At Newberry our estimable traveling companion left us, expecting to visit the United States before his return to this region. We parted with regret from him, and taking a seat in the "up-train," were soon whirling along with the usual speed of the iron-horse. And now, reader, once more at home, we promise to devote all attention to your interests, if you will pardon this random writing.

Ratified.

The people of Alabama and Georgia, through their respective Conventions now in session, have ratified the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, which is published in this issue. In the Georgia Convention it was unanimously ratified, and in Alabama only five were against it.

The Convention.

The Convention of the People of South Carolina is called to re-assemble at Charleston on next Tuesday at 12 a. m. The Permanent Constitution is to be presented for ratification.

To the student, and others wishing to procure the best, safest and cheapest light, the new advertisement of Messrs. WILHITE & HARRISON is of material interest. See another column.

For the Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors: At a meeting of the Anderson Troop of Cavalry, held on Saturday the 9th inst., the undersigned were appointed a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of our regret at the demise of our late Commander, Maj. John A. McFall; and having discharged that duty, we respectfully ask a place in your columns for the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst, while yet in the vigor of manhood, our beloved Commander and comrade in arms, Maj. John A. McFall, Major of the 2nd Squadron, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, S. C. M.

Be it Resolved, That while we are disposed to bow in meek submission to the behest of Him "who doeth all things well," nevertheless our hearts are stricken by the blow which removed our Commander from among us.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Company be tendered to the family of the deceased, in this bereavement.

Resolved, That the flag of this Company be draped in mourning for three months, in token of our respect for his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished the *Intelligencer* and *Gazette*, and that they be requested to publish the same.

W. A. H. HAMMOND, } Committee.
J. W. GUYTON, }
W. F. BARR, }
S. D. LEWIS, }

Special Notices.

Col. E. P. Jones.

The remaining Volunteer Companies in this Brigade will soon be organized into a Regiment. We most respectfully suggest, that Col. Jones is the proper man for the position of Colonel, and we trust he will be elected without opposition.

"GREENVILLE VOLUNTEERS."

March 21, 1861 31 17

Proclamation.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Know all men by these presents, That I, DAVID F. JAMISON, President of the Convention of the People of South Carolina, assembled pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly, passed on the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and which adjourned on the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Convention, do hereby convene the same, and by these presents do hereby summon the members of said Convention re-assemble at Charleston, in the State aforesaid, at twelve o'clock, m., on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March inst.

Given under my hand, at Charleston, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina.

D. F. JAMISON,
President of the Convention of the People of South Carolina.

(Attest)
B. F. ARTHUR, Clerk.
March 21, 1861 31 17

FAMILY GROCERIES!

PERSONS wishing to supply themselves with anything in the above line, will do well to call at the

"Confectionary,"

where may always be found, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, and all things kept in a Family Grocery. All things sold in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE. S. H. OWENS & CO.
March 21, 1861 31 21

AT WILHITE & HARRISON'S,

No. 3 BRICK RANG,

Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Paints of every description, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Paint and Shoe Brushes, Every description of Pills—Cephalic, Wright's, Strong's, McLane's, Jayne's, Cook's, Spencer's, Hull's, Lyon's, Rat Pills and Bug Exterminator, &c., &c., &c.
March 21, 1861 31 21

BRILLIANT, MORE BRILLIANT, MOST BRILLIANT!

THE subscribers have just received and have for sale,

CURRENT'S

Celebrated Non-Explosive Burning Fluid,

which has been ascertained to give the softest and best light ever yet discovered. Whilst it combines all the excellencies of other fluids, it is perfectly harmless and free from the dangers of explosion. They have the very best

KEROSENE OIL.

Call at No. 3 Brick Range, WILHITE & HARRISON.
March 21, 1861 31 21

Headquarters, 4th Reg., S. C. V.

ANDERSON, March 18th, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3.

THE following persons having been appointed Staff Officers of the Fourth Regiment, S. C. Volunteers, viz: Saml. M. Wilkes, Adjutant, Joseph M. Adams, Quartermaster, Henry A. Couble, Commissary, H. C. Cooley, M. D., Surgeon, each with the rank of Captain; R. Barnum, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, Rev. T. D. Gwin, Chaplain, each with the rank of First Lieutenant; W. E. Welborn, Sergeant-Major, and B. Earle Seaborn, Quarter-Master Sergeant, they will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

The following will compose the Band of Musicians: Samuel L. W. Errod, Drum Major; Samuel W. Mulligan, James C. Martin, John W. Harris, Marcus L. Mulligan, Aug. N. Mulligan, John P. Traynham, Isaac H. Mitchell, Thos. S. Watson, David L. Moore, Wm. A. Martin and Samuel W. Burgess.

By order of Colonel J. D. ASHMORE.
SAML. M. WILKES,
Adjutant 4th Regt. S. C. V.
March 21, 1861 31 21

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of various writs of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, I will expose to sale on Saturday, April next, within the usual hours of sale, before the Court House door at Anderson, the following property, to wit:

One 1/4 acre lot, in the town of Belton, bounded by lots of W. C. Brown, and one other lot in the town of Belton, bounded by lot No. 1 and lots of W. C. Brown. Leased on as the property of Seaborn O'Shea, at the suit of William Holmes and others.

I will re-sell, on the same day, at risk of the former purchaser, one tract of land, containing 126 acres; and also, one other tract, containing 52 acres, bounded by lands of J. J. Coats and others; and also, one negro woman, named Kate, re-sold as the property of D. J. Hix, at the suit of Brown, Vandiver & Co.

One Tract of Land, containing 210 acres, lying on Broad Mount Creek, waters of Saluda River, bounded by lands of Wm. Mattison, John H. Harkins and others.

One other Tract of Land, containing 396 acres, lying on the road leading from Anderson C. H. to Shallow Ford, on waters of Genesee Creek, and bounded by lands of John W. B. Skelton, D. S. Taylor and others. Also, the following slaves, to wit: Nathan, Charles, old Mary and two children, Jim and Sally, young Mary, Caroline, Amanda and Joe—levied on as the property of Wm. M. Keown, at the suit of Alexander Ervin and others.

Terms Cash. Purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.

J. D. M. DOBBINS, S. A. D.
Sheriff's Office, March 7, 1861 29-16